

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe*

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## Congress Acting On Soldiers' Aid Bills

**Mustering-Out Pay Is First of Series of Measures to Help Veterans of World War II**

### MANY NOW DEMOBILIZED

**More Than One Million Have Been Discharged from Armed Services Since Draft Beginning**

On the surface it would seem premature for a nation at war, with the grimmest battles ahead, to be turning so much attention to the problems of the soldiers who will return to civilian life when the struggle is over. And yet, the United States is doing just that. More and more, Congress and the people are studying the problems that will arise when the soldiers are discharged and resume their place in the peacetime world. And it is by no means premature that so much attention should be devoted to these problems, for they will be numerous and complex, requiring careful study and great wisdom.

Already Congress has taken action on the first of a series of bills designed to help the veterans of World War II. That is the measure providing for mustering-out pay for soldiers. The House and Senate disagree upon the amount of money which should be given to every member of the armed forces as he receives his honorable discharge from the service, but both are agreed that the country owes him at least enough to tide him over the period between the time he leaves the service and the time he can find a job and reestablish himself.

### Already Demobilized

This problem has become more immediate as a result of the number of men who are already being demobilized, day after day and week after week. While hundreds of thousands of men are being inducted into the armed services every week, tens of thousands are returning to civilian life, with their discharges from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Since the draft went into effect, more than a million men have been returned to civilian life. Every 24 hours, approximately 2,500 are discharged—about 75,000 a month.

But the flow of men out of the armed forces is now only a trickle to what it will be as the war increases in tempo and our casualties rise proportionately. So far, most of the men discharged are not casualties of battle, although these are numerous. The demobilized men are those who have reached the age of 38 and are returning to essential war industries; men who have been found physically or mentally unsuited to military service.

The mustering-out bill, first passed by the Senate, provided for payment ranging from \$200 to \$500, depending upon the length and place of service. Recognition for overseas duty would

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What of his future?

EDWARD LANING—ASSOCIATED AMERICAN ARTISTS

## A Student Code

Several years ago the National Association of Student Officers appointed a committee to prepare a student code which might be submitted for the consideration of the high school students of the nation. This code, which was widely distributed among the schools, has appeared a number of times in The American Observer. We reprint it again, with the addition of a final paragraph which emphasizes duties especially compelling during a period of war and reconstruction:

I realize that, as a student, I owe an obligation to parents or relatives whose sacrifices have given me the foundations upon which I am building, to the school which offers me an opportunity to develop my natural powers, to the community which makes possible my educational advantages, to my country which gives me liberty under law, and to my own future as an individual and a citizen.

In keeping with my determination honorably to discharge this obligation, I promise:

That I will use the facilities offered by the classroom to enlarge and broaden my interests, to increase my knowledge, to bring me closer to Truth, and to cultivate habits of industry and sound thinking.

That I will broaden my sympathies and practice the arts of sociability, true friendliness, and helpfulness in my home, in the school, and in all my associations, avoiding snobbishness in my own conduct and condemning it in others.

That I will develop habits of reading and conversing which will broaden my culture and enable me better to understand the problems of community, state, and nation.

That I will carry on discussion in and out of the classroom, not to overcome opponents and gratify my pride, but that I may grow in knowledge and wisdom.

That I will avoid every form of cheating or dishonesty and will undertake to discourage all dishonorable practices.

That I will obey every rule or law of school, city, state, and nation, reserving the right to criticize rules and laws constructively, but respecting them so long as they prevail.

That I will use my powers and influence for the common good.

That, in war or in peace, I will serve my country with all the strength and intelligence that I possess; that I will make every necessary sacrifice to help in the winning of the war; that I will study the problems involved in the establishment of lasting peace, and that, in accordance with my knowledge and convictions, I will strive untiringly to help promote good will and ordered progress in my home, my school, my community, my country, and the world.

## Role of Poland In Postwar Era Studied

**However Boundaries Are Redrawn After War, Complex Problems Will Confront Nation**

### FOREIGN AID TO BE NEEDED

**National Living Standards Will Rise Only if International Security System Is Established**

In previous issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, we have discussed the border dispute between Russia and Poland and its importance in terms of future harmony among the United Nations. This week, we shall consider certain of the problems confronting Poland in the postwar world—problems which must somehow be solved if stability is to be created and peace established on a firm basis. For, in order to deal with these problems, an understanding of them and the conditions which created them is essential.

The Poland that was recreated in 1918, after 123 years of foreign rule, and existed until the outbreak of the present war, was about the size of the state of Montana—three times the size of the British Isles. It had a population of 35,000,000, which was a little smaller than that of either England or France but only about half the size of Germany's.

The inhabitants of the new Poland were a young and ambitious people. Half of those who lived in the country were under 25 years of age. This was an unusual situation and was due to two facts. During the privations of the First World War, the older and weaker men and women had fallen, leaving the young and more rugged. Secondly, the birth rate of Poland was very high.

### Densely Populated

Poland is a very densely populated country. As it was constituted before the war, its population was equal to one-fourth that of the United States though its territory was no larger than the state of Montana. People can be crowded as thickly as that and still be prosperous if their industry and commerce are highly developed. But Poland is not an industrial nation. Most of the people live on farms. There are only 11 cities in Poland with a population of 100,000 or over. There are few large factories and industrial development is low.

It is true that there are a few big estates in Poland, but most of the farms are small. Before the war, there were only 19,000 farms which exceeded 250 acres. There were more than 3,000,000 farms of less than 50 acres, and 1,000,000 with less than five acres. Moreover, these farms were not run efficiently enough to provide a decent living for the Poles. The average yield of wheat per acre, for example, was only about half as great in Poland as in Germany.

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## Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley

WHEN American ground troops begin their storming of Hitler's European fortress, they will be facing one of the hardest military tasks in history. But they will be led by a man who has seen them through difficult times before—Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, commander of the American Second Corps, which swept through to Bizerte in Tunisia and later fought with brilliant success in the Sicilian campaign.

In naming General Bradley to the key post of invasion commander for American ground forces, General Eisenhower was turning the spotlight on one of our least publicized generals. Little known to the public at home, General Bradley has made his reputation among his own men and with the enemy. The former admires his unshakable calm in the face of danger or reverses and affectionately dub him "the doughboy's general." The latter are rumored to hold him second only to General Alexander among Allied commanders.

General Bradley has been overseas for just about a year now. His first job, in the winter of 1943, was to serve as General Eisenhower's aide, making long reconnaissance trips by plane and jeep in order to study the way our strategy was working. At the time, the greater part of American forces were fighting in the south under General Patton.

In early spring, the battle lines moved into the northern hills. Since the new terrain called for infantry

and Patton was a tank expert, Bradley, an old infantry man, was called in to replace him. He took over the Second Corps at a particularly difficult moment. Having met several defeats in the mountains, the corps faced the prospect of dislodging the Germans from a chain of mountain strongholds before pushing through to Mateur and Bizerte.

Under Bradley's leadership, the somewhat disheartened corps was once more whipped into shape. Through the tactics he planned, it took one after another of the heavily fortified hills around the two cities. Finally, in one of the best operations performed by any American force in the Mediterranean theater, the Second Corps entered Bizerte, where at least 25,000 German troops soon surrendered.

After the Tunisian campaign ended, General Bradley proceeded into Sicily where his Second Corps fought with similar distinction. Recently, like General Eisenhower and the other members of his staff, he has been busy working out the details of the invasion.

A fairly typical soldier's career lies behind General Bradley. He entered West Point with the class of 1915—General Eisenhower's class as well. He starred at sports, especially baseball and football, and earned the following citation in his annual, *The Howitzer*: "His most prominent characteristic is 'getting there' . . . and if he keeps up the clip he's started,

some of us will brag to our grandchildren that 'Sure, General Bradley was a classmate of mine!'"

After graduation, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the infantry. He served briefly at Fort George G. Wright, Washington, then proceeded to a stretch of border duty in Arizona. During the First World War, he reached the temporary rank of major, but experienced no overseas service.

After the war ended, Bradley taught military science and tactics at South Dakota State College. His next job was teaching mathematics at West Point, where he also served as assistant commandant of cadets. Then came a course at the Fort Benning, Georgia, Infantry School and a period of duty in Hawaii.

In 1938, Bradley was called to Washington for a post on the War Department General Staff. The next year, he became assistant secretary. In 1941, he was appointed commandant of the Infantry School at Fort Benning. The same year he became the first man of his West Point class to be elevated to the rank of brigadier general.

As soon as the United States went to war, he became a major general and was given command of the 82nd Infantry Division, which was later to become the first air-borne division in the American Army. He was one of the men responsible for the great success of the early maneuvers held in Louisiana. It was while he was



US ARMY SIGNAL CORPS  
Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley

in the midst of them, however, that the call to General Eisenhower's staff in Algiers came.

At 51, General Bradley is a vigorous man, whose physical endurance is reputedly the envy of many younger soldiers.

The exact nature of General Bradley's new command has not yet been published by General Eisenhower, who refused to compare his post with that of General Montgomery, commander of all British land forces for the invasion. It is possible that the final lineup of leaders for American land forces will not be settled until invasion conditions and demands can be determined more accurately. It is certain, however, that General Bradley will lead our ground troops as senior commander.

## Young People of Moline Pioneer a Plan

MANY communities, alarmed at the increase of crime and misconduct among their young citizens, have undertaken steps to grapple effectively with this problem, which has grown more serious with each

crease as in so many other localities confronted by similar war-boom conditions. A Chicago newspaper called attention to the facts and the problem, and it was then that the young people themselves decided to do something about it. Ruth Clifton, editor of the school paper, recently told of the program on the Blue Network program, "What's New":

We knew the kids of Moline weren't really bad, but a lot of them were hanging around bars and poolrooms and on the streets and getting into trouble, because they had no place else to go. We figured what they needed was a place where they could meet, dance, play games, have a coke, or just sit and read. So we formed a committee and went to work. We persuaded a landlord to let us use his empty warehouse. Then we scrubbed it clean, put in a few decorations, built a stage, and named it "The Rek," and invited all the kids of the town to come in.

Of the 3,000 kids in Moline, over 1,500 are now members and the list is growing every day. They really go for entertainment. All we had at the beginning was a juke box, but now the kids have organized three different bands. And we put on our own floor shows.

One of the best features of the Moline plan is that it is run by young people themselves on a self-government basis. They make and enforce the rules of the club and direct its activities through a youth committee composed of junior and senior high school students and young business men and women. Another committee of interested adults—from Parent-Teacher Associations, civic clubs, and other groups—helps raise money and secure needed equipment, and serves as an advisory group when needed.

Membership in the club is open to all residents of the community from eighth-grade age up to 21. The club rooms are opened at about 10 o'clock

each weekday morning and 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoons. Closing hours are 10 p.m. on school days, 1 a.m. on Fridays, 12 midnight on Saturdays, and 10:30 p.m. on Sundays. Members may bring as many as three guests. Daily attendance at "The Rek" averages 400, with 600 coming nightly on week ends. Besides dancing, the club has facilities for ping-pong, table games, indoor horseshoes, darts, shuffleboard, and electric games of skill.

In addition, numerous projects are sponsored by the club, such as classes in ballroom dancing in the YWCA, a bowling club in the YMCA, a little theater for those interested in dramatics, and religious programs for special occasions. All these projects are planned and carried out by a board made up of the students themselves.

Finance is, of course, a big problem with the Moline club. Besides the regular expenses of rent, light, telephone, and salary for a full-time manager, there were the expenses of preparing the warehouse and furnishing it with piano, booths, cash register, refrigerator, and hot plate.

These expenses are partly offset by profits on the sale of food and profits from the juke boxes, electrical games, and various projects carried out by the club. In addition, gifts are solicited from parents, friends, civic and fraternal organizations, merchants, and manufacturers. It is hoped that the club will be on a paying basis at the end of its first six months.

Programs similar to that carried out in Moline are being launched in other cities, with promising results. It is coming to be recognized that the solution to the problem of juvenile delinquency lies not in preaching to the young people but in providing constructive recreational facilities which will interest them and occupy their idle hours. The demands of war have been so great as to disrupt the normal routine of the home, with the result that young people seek associations on the outside. Too often these associations are such as to lead to misconduct and crime. Many young people, too young to enter the armed services or to work in war industries, feel a sense of frustration and futility and turn to crime to satisfy their desire for adventure and excitement. The communities which have embarked upon a program to deal with this vital problem offer a challenge to the rest of America to insure the quality of tomorrow's citizenry.



NPA PHOTO  
War has intensified the problem of juvenile delinquency

passing month of war. In many cases, the most successful experiments have been those conducted by young people themselves.

One of the most successful of these programs to reduce juvenile delinquency is going forward in Moline, Illinois. Frequently referred to as the "Moline Plan," it is being followed in a number of other cities. Since its inauguration, delinquency in Moline has been reduced 50 per cent.

The Moline plan was adopted through the efforts of students of the local high school. Crime among the youth of Moline had been on the in-



It's time that he woke up!  
HUNGERFORD IN PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE



# Stettinius Reports on Lend-Lease Program

In a few weeks, the lend-lease program will have been in operation three years. The act of Congress authorizing the President to "lend or lease" any defense article "to any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States," was signed on March 11, 1941. Thus, nine months before Pearl Harbor, the United States embarked upon a policy revolutionary in nature which served not only to prevent those nations which were later to become our allies from going down to defeat, but also to gear our industrial machine to the gigantic task ahead.

Nearly 50 countries have been declared eligible for lend-lease aid. More than 20 billion dollars have already been expended for lend-lease purposes, and nearly twice that sum has been appropriated by Congress for further expenditures.

The story of lend-lease, when it is finally written, will give great prominence to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who until his appointment as under-secretary of state was lend-lease administrator. Although the full story cannot yet be told, Mr. Stettinius has performed a valuable service by telling as much of the story as can be told up to date. His book, *Lend-Lease: Weapon for Victory* (New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3) is one of the most important books to come out of the war.

The reasons for lend-lease were apparent to all who supported the much and long debated bill before it was inaugurated. The British, standing alone with only the English Channel between them and Hitler, had exhausted their resources and could no longer buy their weapons from us on a "cash and carry" basis. By the end of 1940, Mr. Stettinius tells us, "they had little more than enough dollar assets left to pay for the materials they had already ordered here." And the struggle against them had only begun. The only thing that stood between them and defeat was the "life-line from the United States."

The first supplies to be sent under lend-lease were destined for England and Greece, the same month as the passage of lend-lease. The initial shipment of guns, shells, and 30 pursuit planes never reached Greece because the country had been overrun by Hitler before we could get



AS LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATOR, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., directed the shipment of billions of dollars' worth of war materials to the war fronts of the world.

them there. "The first lend-lease transfers," writes Mr. Stettinius, "had little effect on the fighting in March and April 1941. We had too little to send, and we could not get it there fast enough. But the inauguration of the lend-lease program had an enormous effect on the future course of the war. For the first time, the nations fighting the Axis were assured a flow of arms with which to carry on the struggle."

If few weapons of war could be provided from our meager stocks and production of 1941, a notable accomplishment of that year was the shipment of food to the British Isles. Hitler's submarine warfare was bringing the English people near the brink of starvation. "Between the fall of France and the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, I am told, the average British adult lost about ten pounds on the rapidly shrinking diet," writes Mr. Stettinius. When the first convoy of food-laden ships arrived in Britain in the spring of 1941, "there was only a few weeks' reserve supply left in the United Kingdom."

The question of making Russia eligible for lend-lease aid was sharply debated during the weeks following the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. There were many military men who felt that the Red Army would be unable to stem the Nazi tide and that therefore it would be foolish to send weapons to Russia when they were so desper-

ately needed elsewhere. The President, however, was convinced of Russia's staying power and declared her essential to the defense of the United States.

One of the most difficult problems with which the Lend-Lease Administration has had to grapple has been that of getting supplies into China. It has been possible to pile up huge quantities of war materials in India, through the three principal ports of western India. But to get these supplies to the Chinese fighting fronts was another matter, with the Burma Road cut and no other land route available. Mr. Stettinius admits that this problem remains unsolved. About half of all the lend-lease goods assigned to China remain in stockpiles in India, he says.

But, as he points out, "the roads to China will not always be closed," and when they have been reopened, "we do not want China to wait while goods are manufactured in the United States or Great Britain, carried to port, loaded and shipped to the other side of the globe. The stores in India are insurance that goods will start to move into China in real volume the day the roads are cleared of the Japanese."

While Russia has drawn heavily upon the lend-lease program for airplanes, tanks, trucks, and jeeps, she has from the beginning insisted upon large quantities of machinery and raw materials in order to equip and keep running her own factories, moved ever eastward during the period of the Nazi invasion. And in getting these supplies, gigantic work had to be done in enlarging the ports on the Persian Gulf and in establishing the transportation lines through Iran into Russia:

At Khorramshahr and other ports on the Persian Gulf, brand new American Liberty ships and tough old freighters flying the Union Jack or the flags of other United Nations now unload side by side at new docks built by Americans. Giant dock cranes shipped from the United States swing tanks and Diesel locomotives from the decks onto the piers. Cases of knocked-down fighter planes—wings, engines, body, and tail assemblies in separate cases—and knocked-down trucks, steel, copper, food, telephone wire, jeeps are all piled on the docks ready to go up through Iran.

At Abadan, the big Douglas plane assembly plant is going full blast. Planes roll from the plant to a big airfield nearby to be flight-tested. When the tests are finished, the white star of the United States Army is painted out, the red star of the Soviet Air Force is painted in, and the planes are turned

over to Soviet ferry pilots for the long flight to the Russian front.

Mr. Stettinius reminds us that the lend-lease program has become a two-way highway, and that lend-lease in reverse is growing in importance as the war progresses. Our Allies are supplying us with goods and services in all parts of the world. For example, 90 per cent of all the food requirements of our soldiers in Australia and New Zealand are supplied by those countries. But lend-lease was never intended as a dollar-for-dollar accounting mechanism. As Mr. Stettinius weighs the respective contributions:

"The contribution which Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and the others make to the 'defense of the United States' by fighting the Axis is, of course, the most important war benefit we receive in return for our lend-lease aid. This is a benefit which cannot be measured in figures. There is no standard of values by which the loss of a thousand Russian lives, for instance, can be compared with a thousand fighter planes. Those who have died fighting in Britain, in China and in Russia, in Africa and in Asia, died in defense of their own countries. But these peoples have fought, and they fight now against enemies that are ours as well as theirs. Their sacrifices are saving American lives."

## ♦ SMILES ♦

New Definition: A paratrooper is a soldier who climbs down trees that he never climbed up. —SELECTED

"When you asked her to dance, did she accept quickly?"  
"Did she? Why, she was on my feet in an instant."  
—WALL STREET JOURNAL



"Let's see, Molt. You gave yourself eight months to become a major. You have until next Wednesday!"  
BROWN IN COLLIER'S

The woman who flirts with the butcher these days may just be playing for larger steaks. —SELECTED

Bomb Loader: "That's funny. When I told him my nickname he started to run."

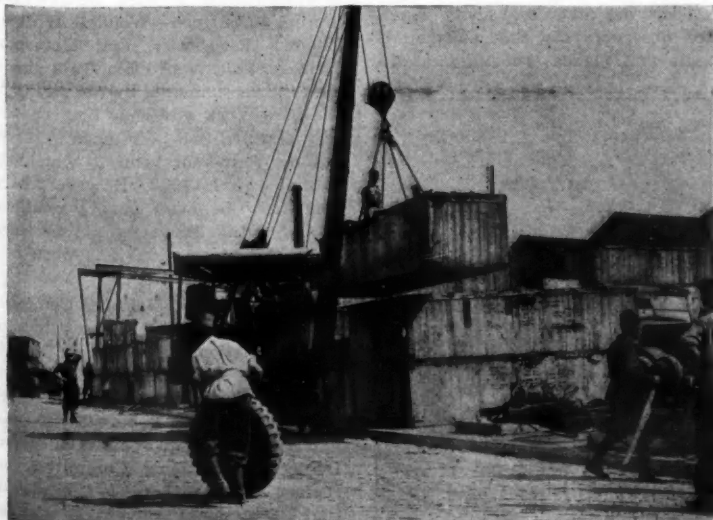
Bombardier: "What's your nickname?"

Bomb Loader: "Butterfingers."  
—AM SCOOP

"Have you seen a giraffe around here, boy?" asked the circus manager. "It's just escaped."  
"No, sir," replied the boy. "But I saw a long-necked piebald pony chewing the tops off the trees back there a bit."  
—CAPPER'S WEEKLY

"Where did Mabel get that awful hat?"  
"She won't tell. I think it is a millinery secret."  
—PATHFINDER

"Where've you been so long?"  
"In the phone booth talking to my girl. But someone wanted to use the phone, so we had to get out."  
—CAPPER'S WEEKLY



IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, lend-lease materials have played a vital role in supplying the natives.



# The Story of the Week



The Russian front

## Russian Attack

The recent Russian attack in the Leningrad area, one of the most powerful concentrated offensives of the war, illustrates a main element of Russian military strategy. That is the strategy of "dispersed punching"—of hitting where the line is softest, and then shifting the attack when the line stiffens at that point.

As this paper goes to press the deepest dent in the German line is that forced by General Vatutin's troops driving from Kiev westward past the Polish border. In only a few weeks these troops pushed more than 150 miles, forcing the German high command to shift many reserve troops from the north down to the Polish border area to support von Manstein. This has necessarily weakened the northern stretches of the line, and the Soviet high command, which was waiting for just such a break, has hit with all its might on the Baltic front.

The Red Army has waited a long time to hit the Germans around Leningrad. About a year ago it lifted a siege of the city which had lasted for 515 days, and since then men and materials have been poured into the area in great quantities. So swift and fierce has the Soviet attack been that it threatens to breach the whole northern line.

## Hill of Sudden Death

Some of the best stories of the battle fronts in this war have come from the pen of Raymond Clapper, one of America's top-drawer correspondents, who is now touring the South Pacific. Recently he wrote about what he saw of the marines

fighting on New Britain Island, at the famous Hill 660 near Cape Gloucester:

We drove in a jeep through deep mud that was like axle grease, over a so-called road through a swamp, for three miles until we reached the end of the track leading up to Hill 660, just east of Cape Gloucester.

The morning I arrived the marines drove the Japs over the top of the hill. I met some of the marines coming down—regimental scouts who had been out ahead of the front line.

There was frequent firing. Just an hour before we got there, the command post had been shelled. A couple of hundred yards forward the road petered out into a foot trail. A dozen of the regimental scouts were resting in their dirty, water-soaked uniforms. They had not been out of them since they landed here December 26. Their faces were drawn and weary, and yellow from taking atabrine tablets. They were soon to be relieved for a rest.

A few days ago these boys had foxholes within 12 feet of Jap foxholes on a small hill which the Japs had been ordered to hold at all costs. The Japs had 50 pillboxes pointing outward all around the small hilltop. The marines took it about 4 p.m. Then at dark the Japs charged in a mass counterattack, chanting in English: "Marines, prepare to die! Marines, prepare to die!"

But it was the Japs who died. We lost 15 killed and 50 wounded, the Japs 280.

## Pravda Incident

Public speculation over the Pravda newspaper incident has died down, but the mystery remains to be solved. The real motive of the Soviet government in permitting—or inspiring—the newspaper Pravda to publish a rumored report to the effect that two British officials had discussed possible peace terms with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is as puzzling as ever.

Due to the current controversy over the Polish border, one explanation offered is that the Russians were

angry at the British, because they felt that England was giving too much support to the Polish government-in-exile. According to this theory, the Russians published the rumor to throw suspicion on England in the hope that she would then keep hands off the dispute between the Poles and the Russians.

Another viewpoint is that Russia really does fear England may make a separate peace with Germany. A British newspaper, it is pointed out, recently admitted the Nazis had made overtures to this effect. Thus, it is contended, Stalin wanted to force Britain to renew its pledge to stay in the war until Germany is completely defeated.

A third explanation frequently offered is that Russia might possibly be getting ready to make a separate peace with Germany herself. Thus, she might be accusing England of taking the first steps in this direction in order to justify her own actions at a later date.

Each of these theories, of course, is guesswork. Rather than jumping at conclusions on this vitally delicate question, competent observers expect the whole thing to blow over without the creation of serious disunity in the Allied camp. In support of this view, they point to the fact that Britain has been placated by the Russian government's act of broadcasting throughout the Soviet the British denial of the report.

## Spain's Role in the War

In spite of General Franco's insistent denials that Spain is pro-Axis in World War II, Franco's critics point to a great deal of evidence to the contrary. For one thing, Franco announced some weeks ago that the Spanish Blue Division had been withdrawn from the Russian front. But both the British and Russian governments have quite recently sent strong protests to the Spanish government because the Spanish troops under a different name are still fighting for the Nazis.

Also, Franco promised to liquidate the Falange militia; actually the militia was only incorporated into the Spanish army, thus increasing the grip of the Spanish fascists on the army. And Franco has not kept his promise to release political prisoners, according to reliable reports.

There are other sore spots. Qualified observers say that German U-boats and planes are still operating



—and now the chatterbug  
ILLINGWORTH IN LONDON DAILY MAIL

from bases on Spanish soil. Also, Franco continues to hold a number of Italian ships in Spanish ports in spite of demands by both the British and Italian governments that they be released. And there is an enormous amount of sabotage and espionage carried on in Spain by Axis agents who are tolerated by the government. Recently, for example, fruit ships sailing from Spain to England were blasted by time bombs hidden in the cargo.

A recent New York Times dispatch from Madrid which escaped Spanish censorship reported: "A thousand Gestapo agents and other German representatives have appeared in Madrid alone in the past fortnight... they reinforce the army of German spies, saboteurs, and provocateurs already long active in chinks and crannies of the country's political and economic structure."

All these reports are given heightened significance by a rumor that Franco may soon be replaced by



Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, presidential possibility of the Republican party, on campaign tour through the Middle West. He is shown here with Governor Andrew Schoepel of Kansas.

another man who outwardly would appear to be pro-Allied but who actually would hold sympathies similar to those of Franco.

## Political Battle

Although it is a full five months until the national political conventions, and nine months until the coming presidential election, the political battle already is getting hot.

The Republican National Committee, meeting at Chicago recently, selected that city for its national convention, to begin June 26. Discussion at this meeting about possible presidential candidates centered around three men—Wendell Willkie, Thomas E. Dewey, and Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio. Talk about Dewey was tempered by the fact that the New York governor has repeatedly asserted that he intends to serve out the four-year term to which he was elected in 1942. However, it is commonly believed among political observers that Dewey would not turn down the nomination if it were actually offered to him.

The Democratic National Committee also has met and selected Chicago for its national convention, amid much talk that Roosevelt was the only Democratic candidate who could win the election. Robert E. Hannegan has been named chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to replace Frank Walker. It is expected that the national convention will be held sometime after the middle of July.



## "Buy a Plane"

News coming in about the "Buy a Plane" campaigns being conducted by schools throughout the nation reveals that they are an outstanding feature of the Fourth War Loan Drive.

Some small schools, however, are wondering what they can do at this time to promote the sale of war stamps and bonds. The goals of the "Buy a Plane" campaign (see *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*, January 17) are too much for them to undertake. But this should not keep them out. A number of small schools in a town, a township, a county, or a parish can join together and work toward a single goal. Or one small school, by itself, can plan to buy one or more jeeps or any other low-priced equipment.

Whichever of these plans is adopted, the school or schools taking part should outline the details to the State War Finance Office in their state (address obtainable from a banker or a postmaster). The campaign can be conducted with that office's approval, and when successfully completed the Treasury's citation will be given, as in the past.

## French Problem

One of the problems now plaguing the United Nations concerns relations between French and other Allied leaders. Ever since the beginning of the North African campaign there has been intermittent friction between these leaders, and now reports from Algiers indicate trouble again. And the British and Americans are becoming increasingly unpopular with the French people in North Africa.

The British and American leaders, for their part, complain that General de Gaulle is hard to get along with, and is sometimes stubborn during disputes. Also, some people do not like de Gaulle's political plans, and suspect him of trying to gain post-war political power.

The French, for their part, have several grievances against their Allies. One bitter complaint is that the Allies will not send sufficient arms to the underground in France. Also, many French people resent the way American and British leaders have snubbed de Gaulle, and the way



FIGHTING THROUGH THE TROPICAL DOWNPOUR, our marines march ahead in their struggle for Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

they tried to push General Giraud ahead of de Gaulle as French chief.

Unbiased observers are quick to point out that there has actually been much fault on both sides: de Gaulle is indeed at times a difficult person, and at the same time the British and Americans have been most tactless and even sometimes malicious toward de Gaulle. These observers are urging that the differences be settled quickly so that the war can be fought with full cooperation.

## "Over the Hump"

Until recently official secrecy veiled the details of the dramatic story about the American airmen who keep supplies flowing from India to China. Now it is revealed that the Air Transport Command in this area is larger than any three American air lines put together, that it has in operation daily more planes than come in and leave from La Guardia Field in New York. And of even greater importance, this aerial supply line is ferrying more military supplies into China than ever went over the old Burma Road.

The 500-mile air highway American airmen are flying from northeastern India into China is called "The Hump" because it passes over the towering Himalayas, whose jagged, snow-covered peaks force planes to fly at altitudes above

20,000 feet. "The Hump" is the most difficult and dangerous air route in the world—it is beset with monsoon rains and vicious air currents, thick clouds which hang perpetually over the mountain peaks, and altitudes where ice forms dangerously on wings and oxygen masks are a necessity for life. Bombed-out airfields and Japanese fighter opposition are just a few of the many other obstacles.

In spite of these difficulties American fliers are making the trip around the clock, every day of the year. They keep the American 14th Air Force supplied, and steadily feed the Chinese Army equipment as heavy as artillery and two and a half ton trucks, besides gasoline, bombs, motors, and food.

## New Ranks?

A new move is under way to raise the wartime ranks of the highest officers in the United States Army and Navy. According to one proposal, which has some backing in Congress, the rank of general of the armies would be created for Chief of Staff George C. Marshall and for Henry H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces. Both, at present, are four-star generals—or full generals.

A similar boost is suggested for Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet and chief of operations, and for William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the President of the United States. Both now wear the four stars of a full admiral.

The traditions of the nation have always been dead set against the creation of high military ranks, due to prejudices both against large military establishments and against titles which smacked of the old and hated European armies. During wars earlier in our nation's history, any attempt to bring forth high ranks met with strong resistance. It was in appreciation for his services, of course, that Congress created for John J. Pershing the rank of general of the armies of the United States.

Few traces of that opposition remain, in view of the fact that the very large Army and Navy necessary for modern war require high-ranking leaders. And a few still higher ranks are thought to be necessary in order to place the topmost American military men on an equal footing with their Allied counterparts.

## News Quiz of the Week

1. What action did the federal government take to help the veterans of the First World War?
2. About how many men have been discharged from the armed services since the draft law went into effect?
3. What is meant by "mustering-out pay" and what action has Congress taken on this problem?
4. What are the main provisions of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Thomas of Utah?
5. How many people does the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate will be unemployed six months after the peace?
6. True or false: The population of Poland in 1939 was larger than that of France.
7. Why is foreign trade so essential to the prosperity of the Polish people?
8. What is the Polish Corridor?
9. What are the principal problems confronting Polish agriculture?
10. How has German policy in Poland resulted in one of the greatest population shifts in history?
11. Who is Anne O'Hare McCormick?
12. What role is General Omar Bradley going to play in the coming invasion of Europe?
13. What is meant by lend-lease in reverse?
14. Pravda is a (a) town in Poland; (b) Russian general; (c) new type of bomber; (d) Russian newspaper.
15. Tell something about the "Moline Plan."



Russian riddle  
SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

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THE PRAIRIE STATES, upon which a good part of the world is depending for food, have suffered five months of drought, and farmers and government officials are becoming concerned over 1944 crops.

# Congress Acts to Help Veterans of This War

(Concluded from page 1)

be made by larger payment. The pay would go to all honorably discharged veterans of the armed forces, both men and women, up to and including the rank of colonel in the Army and Marine Corps, and captain in the Navy or Coast Guard.

The House bill, which was passed unanimously, calls for payment of \$300 to all those who have served 60 days or more, and \$100 to those serving less than 60 days, regardless of the place of service. Those supporting these lower payments contend that the sums will be large enough to tide the servicemen and women over the adjustment period until they obtain work, and that to pay more would be an unwarranted drain on the Treasury. The bill passed by the House would cost an estimated four billion dollars.

Many argue, on the other hand, that both the Senate and House bills call for too small payments. They say that it would not be unreasonable after the war to pay \$100 a month for a year to all men and women who had been in the armed services for any length of time. This sum, it is said, would cost no more than 10 or 12 billion dollars, a small figure as compared to the total cost of the war. The large majority in Congress appear to feel, however, that the larger payments are not essential to serve the purpose of tiding the veterans over the period of adjustment.

## Help to Veterans

The veterans already discharged from the armed services have not yet constituted a very serious problem. A man discharged from the service who is in good health is given his transportation home. With few exceptions, he finds few difficulties in obtaining employment. The government itself is helping him through the Veterans' Bureau and the United States Employment Service. Most private employers, as well as the government itself, give preference to veterans in filling vacancies.

Those who have been discharged as a result of wounds or illness are already receiving considerable aid under existing laws. They receive free hospitalization and medical care. They receive vocational training if their injuries or handicaps are such as to require new skills. A veteran who is permanently disabled is eligible for a pension up to \$100 a month for life, with additional allowances in extreme cases.

A few of the soldiers and sailors discharged for causes other than major physical handicaps and who are able to hold down jobs in civilian life are encountering difficulties in reestablishing themselves, in spite of the great demand for workers throughout the countries. In most instances, the difficulties are eventually overcome and the veteran has found his place back in civilian life. But during the period of adjustment, severe hardship may be endured. It is for that reason that Congress has been acting more quickly than it usually does in considering the mustering-out pay measures.

In addition to the mustering-out bill, other measures are coming up before Congress to help the veteran of World War II. Altogether nearly 400 bills have been introduced. The



The rehabilitation of American servicemen, casualties of battle, is already becoming a serious problem

two most likely to be considered and acted upon during the present session, however, are the ones introduced in the Senate by Senator Thomas of Utah and an overall bill now pending in the Senate Finance Committee.

The Thomas bill provides for the education and training of discharged veterans who would like to return to high school, university, or trade school. The government would pay all tuition, book costs, laboratory fees, and provide \$50 a month for subsistence. There would be an additional allowance of \$25 a month if the veteran were married, and \$10 a month for each child. Each man could get at least a year's training

nibus bill, providing for mustering-out pay, hospitalization benefits, education, aid in buying homes and farms, unemployment allowances, and several other forms of aid to veterans.

One reason Congress is acting now upon veterans' aid bills of various kinds is that it is trying to forestall the acute and difficult problems which arose after the last war. The returning veteran of World War I was given mustering-out pay of only \$60. No other aid was given him until several years after the war. Six years after the armistice, in 1924, Congress passed the famous bonus act, to equalize the low pay received by soldiers and sailors during the

the depression, there was much pressure to pay the bonus immediately, and this was finally done in 1936 after considerable debate.

In addition to bonuses and pensions, the federal government has granted various other types of benefits and preferences to veterans. These include free medical and hospital care, use of veterans' homes, funeral and burial expenses and the privilege of burial in national cemeteries, and preference in obtaining civil service jobs and government loans. Until the crisis of the Second World War absorbed the attention of the American people, the issues relating to aid to the veterans of the First World War were important in every session of Congress.

The various states also granted benefits. More than half of the states maintain homes for veterans and about a dozen grant free hospital care in state and county hospitals. Nearly all provide free burial for veterans, and give preference in state jobs. About half of the states, including those with large populations, paid bonuses to returning servicemen. In most cases, these amounted to \$10 or \$15 for each month of service. It is estimated that the total cost of veteran aid since the First World War has amounted to about 15 billion dollars.

## Postwar Unemployment

The climax to the problem of aid to the veterans of World War II will come, of course, when the war is completely over. Then there will be millions of servicemen and unemployed war workers competing for jobs in civilian industries. The specter of large-scale unemployment is one which haunts not only the servicemen but also the nation as a whole.

The Conference on Postwar Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel, appointed by President Roosevelt in July 1942, studied this problem for a full year, and made recommendations for veteran care. This group predicts that, if victory is assured by the end of 1944, demobilization of the armed forces and reconversion of industry will cause unemployment to rise above the 8,000,000 mark by the middle of 1945, and that a year and a half later, at the end of 1946, half of these unemployed people will still be without work. And the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes the even gloomier forecast that 12,000,000 men and women may be looking for jobs six months after the peace.

The prospect of postwar unemployment is undoubtedly the most serious problem confronting the veteran of this war. The soldier or sailor demobilized after this war will want above all else a job, and if he cannot find this job, he will make demands upon the government for compensation in one form or another. The Selective Service Act provides that men who have been drafted into the armed services shall have their jobs back after the war is over. But there are important loopholes in the law and it is admitted on all hands that if the country should sink into depression again, the problem of the veterans of this war will be one of the most serious ever to confront the nation.



Must we have a problem of large-scale unemployment in the postwar world?

under these conditions, and the most promising students would be permitted a maximum of four years' schooling at government expense.

Senator Thomas estimates that about seven per cent of the returning veterans would avail themselves of the opportunities provided for in his bill. He estimates that the annual cost would be about one billion dollars.

The measure now pending in the Senate Finance Committee is an om-

war with the higher earnings of those who remained at home. It provided that every veteran (except high-ranking officers) should receive a bonus at the rate of \$1 for every day of home service and \$1.25 for every day of overseas duty.

These sums were to be granted in the form of insurance policies, not to be paid until 1945, and if the veteran waited that long, he was to receive accumulated interest or about twice the original sum. But during



# Poland in the Postwar World

(Concluded from page 1)

This is not the fault of the Poles. Farms in that country are so small that the individual farmers cannot afford to buy modern machinery and utilize the most efficient methods. Consequently the people are extremely poor. Before the war, farm laborers were receiving about \$2.75 a week in wages. The average miner and factory worker received little more—\$4.20 a week.

If Poland is ever to be settled, peaceful, and secure, and if the Poles are ever to be satisfied, they must somehow lift themselves above the level of extreme poverty and misery which has hitherto prevailed. Living standards must be raised. But before discussing this problem, there are more immediate problems relating to the future status of Poland.

## Resettlement

Whatever boundaries are eventually fixed for postwar Poland, the resettlement of Poles will be a gigantic task. The population shifts that have resulted from the war have been tremendous. German policy has been to move all the Poles out of western Poland, the part annexed outright to Germany, and to dump them into the south central section, called the Government-General, which the Nazis have ruled as a conquered state. This transfer has been made with almost indescribable cruelty. Polish families were frequently told to gather up such belongings as they could and to leave their homes on an hour's notice. They were packed into freight cars and hauled to the border. In some cases, women and children froze to death on the way. In countless cases families were separated and have not yet been reunited.

Nearly a million Poles have been deported to Germany and obliged to work at forced labor. Jews have been placed in a special area in the Government-General, known as the reservation. It is really a huge concentration camp where men, women, and children are dying of hunger, cold, and starvation.

Thousands of Poles escaped from Poland and are now living in foreign countries. Most of these refugees are in Russia. Several thousand of them have braved terrible hardships and wandered across the country, finally reaching Iran, where camps were set up for them. Most of the men who had reached Iran joined the British army and many of them fought with Montgomery in the African campaigns. Several thousand women were taken to the British colony of Tanganyika in southeast Africa. When the war is over, many of these refugees will perhaps wish to remain where they are now, but many others will prefer to return to the Polish homeland.

When the war closes, it will be a gigantic task to reunite families, get Poles back to their farms and homes, and to get the Germans out of the homes and off the land they have stolen from the Poles.

Another big problem is that of establishing a government. When Poland was overrun in 1939, certain leaders of the government fled to France and then to England. They formed a government which is recognized by the United States and Great Britain as the legitimate government of Poland. The Soviet government, on the other hand, does not have diplomatic relations with the Polish government-in-exile, but rather remains on friendly terms with a group of Poles who have formed what might be called a rival government-in-exile with headquarters in Moscow.

It is recognized that if Poland is to function as a nation, it must have a government with authority and a government which represents the wishes of the people. With rivalries already sharp in the midst of the war, it will be extremely difficult to set up such a government, especially in view of the fact that the prewar governments of Poland were largely dictatorships and that the people have had few opportunities to develop democracy.

In previous issues, we have discussed the problem of Poland's future boundaries. The difficulties here spring from the fact that Poland has no natural frontiers in the east and from the further fact that no matter how they are drawn in either the east or the west, large groups of people will be obliged to live under a foreign flag.

In the west, the question of the Corridor will figure prominently in the discussions. The Polish Corridor, which gave Poland an outlet to the Baltic Sea, is inhabited overwhelmingly by Poles (or was until Germany occupied Poland), and yet its existence separates East Prussia from the rest of Germany, giving rise to constant disputes and friction. If Poland's western boundary is established so as to give Poland not only the Corridor but East Prussia as well, large numbers of Germans will be brought under the Polish flag. Thus it may be essential to move large numbers of Germans.

These are all immediate problems which will confront the Allies the day the guns have stopped firing. There is the long-range problem of raising the living standards of the Poles to which we referred earlier.

This problem is one which is closely tied to the problems of foreign trade, for Poland cannot easily rise above the economic levels of 1939 without a more extensive foreign trade. Being primarily an agricultural nation, Poland must be able to sell her farm products. She was unable to do this in the prewar days because the trade policies of her neighbors and other nations were such as to make the sale difficult, if not impossible. Her prosperity after the war will depend largely upon the extent to which trade barriers all over the world are broken down.

And the willingness of nations to remove trade barriers will, in turn, depend upon the degree of security which exists in the postwar world. The attempt on the part of all nations to produce as much of everything as they could for themselves and to depend as little as possible upon outsiders resulted from their fear of war. Even such highly developed industrial nations as England and Germany tried to make themselves as self-sufficient as possible, reducing to a minimum their imports of even foodstuffs. The repetition of these practices would make Poland's future practically hopeless.

## International Security

Both Poland's agriculture and her industry must be developed and stimulated if she is to support her population after the war, and it is doubtful whether this can be accomplished without the investment of foreign capital on a considerable scale. The Poles themselves do not have the funds to establish new industries, to build railroads, and to modernize agriculture. But foreign capital is not likely to be forthcoming unless conditions of peace and stability are established.

For a long time—for a period longer than that covered by the entire national history of the United States—the Poles have lived in constant fear of invasion, from either the east or the west. The shadow of war and destruction has always hung over them. If they are to prosper, that fear must be banished. Security must be established.

Yet Poland can never become strong enough to build up sufficient military strength to protect herself against future attack. She does not have the industrial resources for that. Her best hope lies in the establishment of some kind of international organization which will protect the territory and rights of all nations, large and small, against aggression. Otherwise, there is every reason to believe that, regardless of whatever territorial adjustments are made in her case, she will continue to be at the mercy of her more powerful neighbors.



WARSAW SKYLINE. Poland is a country with less than a dozen large cities.



AGRICULTURE IS the principal occupation of the majority of Polish people



THROUGHOUT THE CENTURIES Poles have preserved their native customs



THE PERSECUTION of Polish Jews is almost without parallel in history



**"Queen of Correspondents"****Anne O'Hare McCormick**

It is a matter of record that few women become successful foreign correspondents. It is equally true that fewer still can hope to place their writings with the dignified and conservative *New York Times*. But Anne O'Hare McCormick is living proof that it can be done. Not only is she a member of the *Times* editorial board, helping to frame the policies of one of America's greatest newspapers, but she also shares honors with Arthur Krock for one of the two signed columns featured on the *Times* editorial page.

Alternating with Krock, who covers the national scene, Mrs. McCormick writes several articles on foreign affairs each week under the heading "Abroad." Although she specializes in European political developments, she is equally at home discussing progress on any of the military fronts, or new happenings in the Far East.

It was travel which steered Anne O'Hare McCormick toward a foreign correspondent's role. Although she had held jobs in the journalistic field, much of her time before the First World War had been spent in Europe. Accompanying her importer husband, Francis J. McCormick, on his business trips, she had acquired a wide knowledge and a deep interest in European affairs.

Finally, in 1921, when the McCormicks were about to set off on another trip, she offered her services to the *New York Times* as a freelance correspondent. The arrangement was agreeable to the *Times*, and soon Anne O'Hare McCormick's by-line was appearing regularly.

Her first distinguished stories were about Mussolini and the rise of Fascism in Italy. Mrs. McCormick was perhaps the first reporter to recognize Benito Mussolini—then an ob-



w.w.

Anne O'Hare McCormick

scure socialist editor and agitator—as a man who would someday attain world-wide prominence. She cultivated his friendship and sent back numbers of exclusive stories on the basis of what he told her.

From that time on, Anne O'Hare McCormick managed to be on hand for almost every political tempest which swept Europe in the 1920's and '30's. She went to Russia, interviewed Stalin, and wrote a book called *Hammer and the Scythe: Communist Russia Enters the Second Decade*. Her stories followed the downfall of the German republic and

the rise of Hitler. She covered Austria both before and after the enforced union with Germany.

In 1939, with the threat of war darkening all Europe, Mrs. McCormick decided to study the possibilities of an outbreak by talking to a cross section of the people. In the first five months of the year, her survey took her through 13 different countries.

Although her plan was to canvass the little people and the back roads of Europe, the chance of big stories kept her regularly in touch with the capitals and leaders of the continent. She went to Cairo, to Jerusalem, to Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and every other capital where there might be news stirring. And she managed to arrive in most of them just as the news broke. When Britain's Prime Minister Chamberlain went to see Mussolini, Mrs. McCormick was in Rome. When Chamberlain, fearful of Germany's ambitions in Poland, officially discarded his appeasement policy, Mrs. McCormick was sitting with his parliamentary audience.

Besides her work in Europe, Anne O'Hare McCormick has an outstanding journalistic record on the home front. She knows most of the outstanding personalities in American politics, and has specialized in campaign surveys and party conventions in her domestic work.

For both foreign and domestic affairs most of her interpretations are built around personalities. Having interviewed a good proportion of the leading figures of our time, she knows how to gauge events by the men who set them in motion.

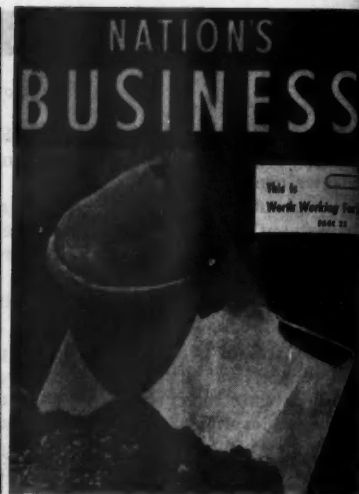
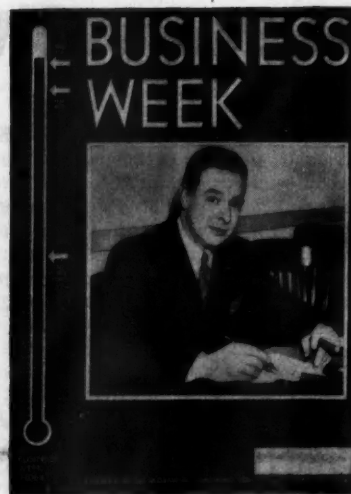
In addition, Mrs. McCormick has a gift for winning the confidence and respect of those she interviews. She does it by keeping herself minutely informed about the current political situations in which they are working, their interests, and their problems. Tact and a sharp eye for details take care of the rest.

In talking to a public figure, she does not attempt to uncover political secrets. She believes that important statements are held for public speeches and never willingly given to the reporter. To her, the interview is valuable as an opportunity to study personality.

Some of the outstanding personalities Anne O'Hare McCormick has met and written about include Hitler and Mussolini on the Axis side, and President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin among the United Nations leaders.

Anne O'Hare McCormick's outstanding achievements have not gone unrecognized. In 1937, she became the first woman to receive a major Pulitzer Prize in journalism. In 1939, the leading women's organizations of the country selected her as their "Woman of 1939." In 1942, she was awarded four honorary degrees at different universities—a record matched only by Wendell Willkie and Chinese Ambassador Hu Shih.

Outside of her work for the *New York Times*, Mrs. McCormick has few activities. From time to time, she gives a radio broadcast or appears on a lecture platform, but most of her great store of energy is turned toward writing. Her only hobby is art.

**Facts About Magazines*****Business Week and Nation's Business***

IN examining many different kinds of magazines, we have pointed out the "businessman's point of view" as a factor in editorial policy. This week we consider two magazines which should present that point of view in its purest form—*Nation's Business* and *Business Week*.

Both of these publications are written with the same purpose—to keep the businessman informed of significant events in the economic field. But a brief examination of *Business Week* and *Nation's Business* reveals that they go at it in different ways. The former concentrates on straight reporting of facts about business conditions, while the latter leans more toward interpretation of economic ideas and policies.

*Business Week* is patterned after the news magazines like *Time*, *United States News*, and *Newsweek*. A briskly written, departmentalized weekly, it covers a wide range of business and economic news without particular editorializing. *Nation's Business*, on the other hand, is a monthly magazine featuring longer articles and presenting more opinion than straight news.

*Business Week*, one of the McGraw-Hill publications, was founded in 1929. That year, which saw a period of unsurpassed prosperity end in one of the most disastrous stock market crashes in history, was one in which businessmen began to take stock of themselves. Confronted by a growing depression, they began to study the whole economic picture for clues on how to improve business. *Business Week*, with its wide range of information, was just what they were looking for.

Then as now it was staffed with experts in the fields of finance, production, marketing, foreign trade, and labor. It also won followers for its timeliness. Its efficient Washington staff acquired the reputation of the fastest coverage in the weekly magazine field.

A typical issue of *Business Week* contains several pages of news and interpretation on national politics called "Washington Bulletin." This is followed by its specially compiled "Figures of the Week"—indices of business activity for the week as compared with different periods in the past. "The Outlook," a section of general news of interest to businessmen, occupies the next group of pages.

*Business Week's* special departments fill the rest of the magazine. There are sections on the war and its effects, both present and potential, labor, new products, finance, Canadian news, and general foreign news. The magazine ends with a single page editorial, usually on some technical aspect of economic policy.

*Nation's Business* has a much longer history than *Business Week*. It first appeared in the fall of 1912—a small, pamphlet-like magazine sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce and expressing the ideas that organization exists to further. It was not until 1916 that the publication assumed its present form under the editorship of Merle Thorpe.

Typical *Nation's Business* features might be divided into two classes—those expressing a broad economic philosophy and those telling the businessman how best to approach certain of his problems. In the first class would be a recent article by C. P. Ives entitled "Property, the Basic Human Right." In the second class would be another by Edward M. Thierry entitled "The Unpredictable Stockholder," discussing the large corporation's problems in connection with small stockholders.

*Nation's Business* offers a long section of predictions and interpretations called "Management's Washington Letter." This section reviews latest political events and interprets them from the business angle. In this section as well as in many of the articles, the magazine's policy is expressed. Dislike of government regulation of the nation's economic life is the main theme.

Like *Business Week*, *Nation's Business* includes a report on national business trends in each issue. The *Nation's Business* report is perhaps more valuable because of its clear presentation in map form as well as on a statistical chart.

For the student who is looking for relatively unbiased news of economic and commercial affairs, *Business Week* is to be highly recommended. Well written, interesting, and full of summaries of information difficult to extract from other sources, it gives excellent coverage of the business world of today. Although *Nation's Business* is less valuable in this regard, it offers a constant index to the businessman's reactions to current issues and a full statement of the conservative economic philosophy.



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